

DUAL OFFICEHOLDERS PROVE USEFUL AIDS IN OPPOSING MAYOR

Their Votes in Select Council Sufficient to Override Veto of Land Ordinance Reeking With Scent of Graft.

Notes of dual officeholders, bipartisan sympathizers with the Republican Organization, standpatters and boss-controlled members in Select Councils made possible yesterday the passage of the ordinance to condemn land for use of the Municipal Court over the veto of Mayor Blankenburg.

There was evident apprehension in Organization ranks before the balloting on the measure, that will condemn only a small plot of ground at the northeast corner of 21st and Race streets and leave the remainder of the block as a fertile field for land speculation and the usual beneficiaries of the city's land purchases.

Judge Brown, of the Municipal Court, has already made public a vast and elaborate scheme for the court building that will include virtually the entire city block.

It was obviously feared yesterday by the Republican Party for the kind of condemnation that the 23 votes necessary to pass the ordinance over the Mayor's veto could not be mustered.

Members of the chamber who takes orders from the bosses, William E. Hexamer, of the Fifteenth Ward, telegraphed from Washington that he would make every effort to return. He failed, however, to appear in time to have his vote recorded. One member was rushed 50 miles by automobile to cast his ballot.

DUAL OFFICEHOLDERS ACTIVE. Conspicuous among the line-up of Select Councilmen who voted to flout the Mayor's wishes and to open avenues for lavish expenditures by the Municipal Court were dual officeholders, who are Mayor Blankenburg declared in his annual message to Council last Thursday to be serving in the legislative bodies of the city against all good governmental policy.

Chief of these noteworthy dual officeholders was Thomas S. T. Meekler, of the Twenty-fifth Ward, who is a salaried officer of the city, and also a member of the Municipal Court. His salary is \$250 a month as clerk in the Municipal Court. His vote alone saved from defeat the measure that will benefit the office of his law partner, George A. D'Auchey, of the Seventeenth Ward, a clerk in the office of the Recorder of Deeds; William E. Finley, of the Thirtieth Ward, a real estate appraiser; Harry J. Trainer, of the Third Ward, who has been a mercantile appraiser; John P. Flaherty, of the Thirtieth Ward, a clerk in the Municipal Court; and Edward Buckholz, of the Nineteenth Ward, listed in the Manual of Councils as a real estate appraiser.

Referring to the dual officeholders in his message last Thursday Mayor Blankenburg said: "Here are men making laws which govern the community, who, because of allegiance they owe to political dictators, can block and have blocked important public measures, and on the other hand have passed over the head of the Chief Executive measures which have been recognized by the whole public as against public policy."

FALSE TO CONSTITUENTS. Thomas J. McGinnis, elected by a Democratic constituency in the Sixth Ward, cast his vote as an independent sympathizer with the Republican Organization. Herbert L. Maris, the Gibson-Keystone representative, of the Fifth Ward in the Select Council, similarly cast his vote with the organization. Edward S. Davis, elected as an independent in the 25th Ward, lined up with the Republican standpatters in Select Council, who consistently boosted the extravagant plans of the Municipal Court.

Other camp followers of the organization held in leash by Vane and McNichol influences, who voted yesterday to override the Mayor's veto were James Willard, of the Eighth Ward; Alfred M. Waldron, of the Thirty-first; Louis Hunt, of the Twenty-ninth; William H. Quigley, of the Twenty-eighth; James M. Neely, of the Ninety; John J. McKinley, Jr., of the Thirty-third; Mitchell, of the Thirty-fifth; Henry J. Klor, of the Forty-fifth; Harry D. Kennedy, of the Forty-seventh; Albert De Prefontaine, of the Thirty-eighth; John J. Crawford, of the Thirtieth; John J. Conroy, of the Twenty-fifth; William Boal, of the Forty-first; and Elias Abrams, of the Sixteenth.

Select Councilmen who voted to sustain the veto of Mayor Blankenburg and check the expansion plan for the Municipal Court, were Edwin C. Boleau, of the Thirty-second Ward; George D. Cox, of the Forty-third; George B. Davis, of the Twenty-fourth; Joseph J. Edworthy, of the Eighteenth; Ira D. German, of the Forty-sixth; J. P. Green, of the Forty-seventh; William J. Huston, of the Thirty-sixth; Colonel Sheldon Potter, of the Twenty-second; and William H. Rieker, of the Forty-second.

WEATHER FORECAST For Philadelphia and vicinity—Unsettled and cooler tonight and Thursday; moderate variable winds. For details, see page 14.

ARMY-NAVY GAME PLANS AWAIT FINAL DECISION

Representative Logue Confident it Will be Played in Philadelphia. (From our staff correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—Representative J. Washington Logue, of Philadelphia, was informed at the Navy Department today that Secretaries Daniels and Garrison have not as yet settled the controversy between Annapolis and West Point as to where the Army and Navy football game is to be played this fall.

From his talk with Secretary Daniels, Mr. Logue was convinced, however, that the annual contest will be held in Philadelphia.

PRESIDENT DEMANDS THAT MINE OWNERS ACCEPT TRUCE PLAN

Head of Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Refuses Terms Offered, But Is Told to Reconsider.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—President Wilson today refused to let the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company turn down his plan of a peaceful settlement of the Colorado mining strike, when J. F. Welborn, president of the company, told the President that his plan was not acceptable to the company.

The President, in reply, told Mr. Welborn to reconsider, and in the most emphatic fashion told him that in view of the present crisis in the country he should not definitely refuse the offer of settlement. However, and informed the coal magnates that he would insist on the acceptance of the plan.

"Go back to Colorado," he is reported to have said, "and reconsider your decision. You cannot afford to decline such a proposition in view of all the existing circumstances."

Mr. Welborn was closeted with the President for nearly an hour. On leaving the White House he appeared flustered, but he declined to divulge any details of his interview.

AID OF COURTS SOUGHT TO CHANGE CECILIE'S BERTH

German Liner Seeks Winter Quarters at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 23.—Agents in New York of the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie are expected to present an application to the Federal Court here today for permission to bring the vessel from Bar Harbor to this port for anchorage during the winter.

The Cecilie is in custody of the United States marshal on account of the suit brought by New York bankers because the ship failed to deliver gold bullion at Plymouth, Eng. While bound for England with more than \$100,000 aboard the captain turned back and headed for the nearest American port to escape capture by French and British cruisers.

DU PONT LOSTS INTEREST IN \$2,000,000 ROAD PLAN

Opposition to Highway Gift to Delaware Discourages Him.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 23.—If Delaware ever gets the \$2,000,000 boulevard which T. Coleman duPont intended to present to the State and on which he was working when stopped by injunction proceedings, it will have to ask for it. The General lost all interest after opposition developed.

The force gathered to build the road has been discharged. Mr. duPont had already spent \$100,000 on the project.

JAPANESE LOSE 300 MEN IN KIAO-CHAU ATTACK

Germans Explode Two Mines as Enemy Advances.

PERKIN, Sept. 23.—More than 300 Japanese soldiers are reported to have been killed and injured when the German defenders of Kiaochow set off two mines near Wang-Tai. Earlier reports stated that only 23 Japanese were killed.

The General lost all interest after opposition developed. The force gathered to build the road has been discharged. Mr. duPont had already spent \$100,000 on the project.

WARMING UP FOR MAYORALTY Boom Started for Two Republican Candidates at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 23.—Despite the fact that a state campaign is now on Wilmington Republicans are seeking a candidate for mayor.

PROBE OF PENROSE PRIMARY "SLUSH FUND" DELAYED

Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections Postpones Consideration of Norris Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections met today in the office of Senator John W. Kern, of Indiana, chairman of the committee, to consider the resolution offered last week by Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, providing for an investigation of the collections and expenditures in the Pennsylvania and Illinois Senatorial primaries.

After discussing the resolution for an hour and a half, the committee adjourned without acting until next Friday, at 10 o'clock.

Senator Norris appeared before the committee and urged the passage of the resolution. He said information had reached him that much money had been expended in Pennsylvania in the interest of Penrose's candidacy.

The inquiry was proposed by Senator Norris, after charges had been made to him that large sums of money had been expended in the interest of the candidacy of Penrose, in Pennsylvania, and Roger C. Sullivan, Democratic nominee in Illinois.

The resolution directs the Privileges and Elections Committee to investigate into the total amount collected and expended for the candidates in the primaries, the methods of collection and expenditure, and also to learn, if possible, whether any funds had been collected and expended for the candidates by any persons, corporations, etc., which were not recorded according to law.

The resolution directs that the committee report to the Senate whether any of these collections or expenditures were in violation of the law, and whether the candidates, if elected, should be admitted to the Senate. The committee also is to recommend any legislation which may be deemed necessary to correct any evils it may discover.

MORRIS OFF TO CAPITAL Democratic Chairman Goes to Confer With Senate Committee.

Roland S. Morris, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, went to Washington today to confer with the members of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, which meets today to decide whether the Senate shall investigate Senator Penrose's "slush fund."

Senator Kern, chairman of that committee, called the meeting to consider the resolution of Senator Norris calling for an investigation of the campaign funds and expenses of Senator Penrose and Roger Sullivan, the Democratic boss of this state and candidate for United States Senator.

The Democratic member of the committee, who was strongly in favor of an investigation of Senator Penrose's "slush fund," do not favor throwing the spotlight on the methods by which Roger Sullivan obtained his nomination. Mr. Morris went to Washington to appear before the committee in person and to request that by Senator Kern that the men interested in the proposed investigations appear before the committee and present their views today.

ALLENTOWN FAIR CROWD BREAKS ALL RECORDS

Receipts of First Day Exceeded \$20,000—Prize-winning Poultry.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 23.—That the love of a good horse and the desire for amusement and social recreation reign strong among the American people is shown by the great success of this year's Allentown Fair. The receipts to date are upward of \$20,000, about \$300 above all former records for Wednesday morning. The crowd on Tuesday numbered 25,000 and was a banner one for an opening day.

A. J. Fell, the noted Wyandotte fancier from West Point, Montgomery County, who came to the Allentown Fair with the avowed intention of winning the grand sweepstakes poultry prize, was chief prize winner at the fair on the opening day, owing to the great number of entries.

The judges will not finish their work until probably the last day, but Mr. Fell made a good start by capturing the Robert S. Rathbun cup for the best White Wyandotte in the show. This is the year in succession he has won the \$50 trophy, and he now becomes its owner.

The war has had the effect of popularizing the national breeds of the various European fowls, and Charles Haight, of Doughoregan Manor, Md., won the prize for Favonelles, the French national variety. William S. Weaver, of Maline, the Belgian national chicken, H. L. Brokaw won for best male bantam and Linstead Farm for best male bantam.

Colonel Harry C. Treveler got the special prize for wild turkeys, which were killed on his game park. Dr. Rittenhouse, of Lehigh, got the best Blue and White Wyandotte, and George H. Schatz, of Allentown, the best \$30 cup for largest display of pigeons.

VIRGINIA JOINS DRY STATES BY MAJORITY OF 40,000

State Will Lose \$700,000 in Revenue After November, 1916.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 23.—Statewide prohibition was in Virginia yesterday by a majority in excess of 40,000 votes, carrying all but four cities and sixteen counties.

The four cities opposing prohibition were Richmond, Norfolk, Alexandria and Williamsburg.

The total vote ran to from 145,000 to 150,000.

The election results will cause a loss in revenue of more than \$700,000 annually to the State. The State becomes dry on and after November 1, 1916.

SUBMARINE STRENGTH OF POWERS AT WAR

According to the latest figures available the combatant nations in 1914 thus far equipped with submarine torpedo-firing craft:

Great Britain	72
France	65
Russia	25
Germany	20
Austria-Hungary	10
Japan	15

BRITISH DEATH LIST IN NORTH SEA FIGHT ESTIMATED AT 1654

Survivors From Three Cruisers Sunk by German Submarines Arrive in England. Tell of Escape.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The magnitude of the disaster suffered in the North Sea when the cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue were struck by German submarines, struck home to England today when it was learned that only 611 survivors, officers and men, had been accounted for. The missing number 1654, the three ships having carried 2100 sailors and 165 officers.

It is believed that some of the missing have been rescued by ships that will report later, but even the most optimistic fear that the death list will total at least 1600.

Only the barest details have yet reached here of the terrific execution caused by the torpedoes sent from the German submarines. The unofficial reports state that the three cruisers were sent to the bottom within a space of only two hours. The Aboukir was attacked within a few minutes her shattered bulk had sunk, leaving on the surface only wreckage and members of the crew who had been able to throw themselves into the sea before the vessel went down.

Only one German submarine was reported to have been sighted. The Hogue was struck on the spot, and while close watch was kept for the enemy's submarines, its boats were lowered away to save the Aboukir's day.

To this fact many of the Hogue's sailors owe their lives, for, despite the precautions taken, a submarine dispatched a torpedo against the Hogue's hull and she followed the Aboukir to the bottom.

The Cressy was the third to be destroyed. She is said to have been sent to the bottom about 8 o'clock, while the Hogue was still on the surface. The crew of the Cressy was reported to have been hit, but this is unconfirmed. The three escaped. It is supposed at least four German submarines engaged in the attack.

Most of the survivors of the Cressy state that they were three hours in the water, swimming, before they were picked up. They were nearly unrefreshed in their berths when the torpedoes struck. They jumped out and leaped overboard. The captain of the Hogue, who was reported to have been killed, believes that it is possible other survivors may possibly have been picked up by fishing boats.

Only one German submarine was seen near the spot where the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy were sunk in the North Sea yesterday by the captain of the Dutch steamer Tilton, who picked up a number of survivors and took them to The Hook.

Survivors from the three British cruisers sunk in the North Sea were taken under close care today at the Shetley Naval Hospital and the Great Eastern Hotel at Harwich, to prevent their giving out any details of the disaster. Four only information was disclosed was that they reported probably 700 had been saved.

RUSSIANS LOST 242,000

Berlin Reports Terrific Casualties in East Prussia.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—It is officially announced that the Russians lost in battles near Tannenberg, East Prussia, 242,000 captured and 150,000 killed.

GERMANS PUSHED BACK ACROSS POLISH FRONTIER

Petrograd Declares Army of Invasion is Retreating Northward.

PITROGRAD, Sept. 23. Official announcement was made today that the German troops who crossed the Russian frontier near Miawa (Russian Poland) on September 20 had retreated northward.

The Germans holding the fortified line from Kalisz to Thorn have been heavily reinforced.

RESERVISTS' BOAT TAKEN

German Steamship With 300 Men for Army Taken. London Hears.

LONDON, Sept. 23. According to information received here, the German steamship Professor Woermann, of the Woermann Line, with 300 German reservists on board, has been taken captive.

The steamship was taken into Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa.

GERMANS LOST 80,000 AT MAUBEUGE, SAY FRENCH

Prisoners Admit Teutons Took 15,000 Prisoners.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—An Antwerp dispatch to the Evening News says: "French prisoners passing through Liege threw from the train scraps of paper, saying that the Germans took 15,000 prisoners at Maubeuge, but lost 80,000 men."

The War Today

Advance of ten miles by the Allies along the River Oise was officially announced by the French War Office. General von Kluck has been partly flanked, the statement adds. The English have occupied St. Quentin and the Allies' left again is threatening the rear of the German battle line in France. It is admitted that the Germans have captured three towns along the Lorraine frontier.

Russians continue to bombard Przemyel but the investment of this heavily fortified position is not permitted to delay the main Russian movement on Cracow, the Austrian base of supplies. The storming of Jaroslav was accomplished at small Russian loss, but the casualties were heavy among the garrison. The Russians have rebrided the San and are passing troops across to reinforce the army advancing against Cracow.

In Poland German operations proceed briskly, and the Russians are demoralized by the rapid advance of Von Hindenburg's army which defeated them in East Prussia with great loss. The Berlin War Office reports a steady advance in the Warsaw campaign.

Belgian troops are engaging in numerous skirmishes in vicinity of Mechlin, Termonde and Ghent, to harass German reinforcements which are advancing westward into France.

French official statements without qualification announce the success of the Allies' turning movement against the German right wing. This will force a general withdrawal. It is believed, as reinforcements rushed to Von Kluck's aid through Belgium will not be able to alter the situation. For the first time authentic announcement is made as to the identity of the generals in command of the armies of the Allies.

Berlin official statement insists the entire German line is holding firm with no important change in the relative positions of the opposing armies. The forces operating from Metz have driven the French far within their own frontier. It also is added that the Germans have driven the French from the outlying trenches at Rheims.

London has unofficial reports that British advance guard already is in the suburbs of St. Quentin, as a result of a series of charges yesterday. Nine miles of trenches filled with German dead were taken after a terrific artillery duel. These trenches are of great strategic importance, as they command roads to Peronne, Gonzacourt, Cambrai and Bellicourt. The main body of German troops are believed to have left St. Quentin.

Belgian War Office reports a policy of co-operation with the Allies by which the attention of German troops, advancing westward, is occupied by flying squadrons, thus delaying reinforcements to the six German armies on the Aisne battle line.

Japanese lose 5000 men when Germans explode two mines under troops advancing to attack Kiaochow.

Servian War Office reports victory over Austria on a 35-mile line, after nine days' fighting. The Servian-Montenegrin advance through Bosnia continues.

Vienna officially denies the reported occupation of Sarajevo, and claims triumph for its forces operating against the Mani Serb army.

Petrograd War Office reports that many Austrians are deserting in large numbers and that the army of General Dankl is almost completely surrounded. It does not expect that Przemyel can be taken by assault, but claims that the capture of Jaroslav, controlling the railways west, obviates necessity of capturing Przemyel as an obstacle in the progress to Cracow. Jaroslav was taken by direct assault, according to late dispatches from the War Office.

British losses in North Sea disaster when three cruisers, the Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, were sunk by German submarines are now placed at 1654. Several hundred survivors have been landed at Harwich, England, while others picked up by fishing boats have been taken to the Hook of Holland.

DANIELS DONS COTTON SUIT "MADE IN AMERICA"

Naval Secretary Joins Movement Initiated by Miss Genevieve Clark.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels today joined the "Cotton Clothing Club" suggested by Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of the Speaker. He appeared at his office in a suit of white cotton and announced that he would wear only cotton clothing until the war ends.

"The way to help our cotton growers and manufacturers is to make a broader American market by wearing cotton clothing," said the Secretary.

FRENCH ASSAULT GAINS TEN MILES ALONG RIVER OISE

Flanking Movement Against German Right Wing Meeting With Great Success, Is Afternoon Declaration From War Office in France.

Germans Report Capture of Outlying Trenches at Rheims and Further Successes in Lorraine District—Fighting Resumed Along Entire Battle Line.

PARIS, Sept. 23.

Confirmation of the circumstantial reports that the French left has succeeded in partially turning the flank of the German right wing came today from the War Office.

The official resume of the situation, made public at Bordeaux at 3 o'clock and wired to General Gallieni, stated that by violent fighting the French left, on the right bank of the River Oise, has now succeeded in advancing more than ten miles.

The Germans are again attacking in force from the northeast of Verdun, but the French, by a series of brilliant counter attacks, finally repulsed them. The report says:

The left wing of the allied army is making steady progress against the Germans commanded by General von Kluck. Our left, by determined, and at times, hand to hand fighting, has succeeded in gaining ten miles along the right bank of the River Oise. The movement at this point (an enveloping one) is progressing as planned by the commander-in-chief.

The Germans made a violent attack on the French position from the northeast of Verdun, but this was checked and finally repulsed in a series of brilliant counter attacks by the French armies centered there.

No change of moment is noticeable from any other point along the line of battle.

The Germans hold the south of the Woivre district from Richecourt through Seicheprey to Lerouville.

In Lorraine and the Vosges the Germans have evacuated Nominy and Arracourt.

The enemy continues inactive in the Domèvre region.

Fighting of the most desperate character is in progress in the district around Amiens, 70 miles north of Paris, with the Allies claiming success along the 15-mile line from St. Quentin to Peronne.

The British troops, according to unofficial dispatches, have advanced to St. Quentin, one of the points in the triangle occupied by Von Kluck's army.

Violent hostilities still continue at many points along the great battle line from the Oise to the Meuse, but reports agree that the most furious fighting is now taking place along the left flank of the allied armies, where the British and French are putting forth superhuman exertions to swing back the German line, thus compelling the retirement of the entire German host from the strong positions it has occupied since the battles of the Aisne began 11 days ago.

Unofficial advices which have reached this city since then show that the battle fronts have been pushed further and further toward the northwest from Noyon.

The German forces which occupied Peronne several days ago to protect the German right apparently are part of General Goehns' army, which was rushed forward through Belgium to reinforce General von Kluck and to help defend the German lines of communication.

It is officially stated that many of the prisoners captured by the Allies along the extreme northwestern end of the battle line are soldiers of the landwehr, or German reservists, showing how hard the Germans have been pushed. They have been compelled to put these reservists (who correspond to national militiamen in other countries) on the firing line at this critical point, where the services of the hardest veteran troops apparently were needed.

The nucleus of the Allies' attacking force along the German right is supposed to be General D'Amade's French army, which pushed northward from Paris to form the upper blade of the "scissors" in which the Allies are trying to crush the Germans. On account of the flooded condition of streams and a long stretch of marshlands on the Oise, the French had to take a roundabout course and push far to the north before they could take up a position from which they could deliver a blow against the Germans.

In the triangle bound by Noyon, St. Quentin and La Ferte the Germans were successful in occupying a number of elevated positions upon the hillsides, where they threw up intrenchments and planted cannon, but the Germans have suffered from exhaustion, and they have not the superiority of numbers which characterized their operations against the French and British on their march south around Paris.

Heavy siege guns, which had been used against Maubeuge, have been moved forward and planted along the German lines and these have proved a strong factor in the fighting.

A number of German prisoners have been taken around Amiens. One report says that the entire general staff of one German division was captured in the fighting along the upper reaches of the Oise on Sunday and were taken into Amiens.

One correspondent sends word of the destruction of two German troop trains which were rushing with reinforcements to the extreme northwestern end of General von Kluck's front.

According to the correspondent, this disaster took place between St. Quentin and Peronne. A French gunner managed to tap a private German army telephone, connecting two stations. He gained information as to the location of the two trains and communicated this to his commander. Artillery was placed in an ambush and the trains were shelled and wrecked.

On the German centre, it is stated, the lines still hold. The southward movement of the enemy has been checked, although he still continues to attempt to break through the French line, now strongly reinforced. The German left is very active. Strong reinforcements have been sent into action and they are operating well within the Lorraine frontier.

The death list is enormous on both sides. In the last three days the Allies have suffered more than the Germans on their centre and right, inasmuch as they have been attacking in force in an effort to break through the German lines.

An official dispatch from field headquarters of General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, admits that the losses of the Allies have been "severe," but, it is added, the losses of the Germans were undoubtedly heavier.

Official reports make significant reference to the hostilities that continue by night as well as by day. The Germans, in order to forestall night attacks, have kept their artillery trained upon the fields and rivers in front of their lines all night.

It is believed that the present battle will last at least two or three days longer before either side can claim a decisive success. Even then the result may not justify either side in claiming a clean-cut victory, for if the Germans are compelled to retreat, their main forces may be able to withdraw in order while the advance of the Allies is checked by the strong positions which the Germans have seized and fortified.

The Germans are still bombarding the French lines around Rheims with the French artillery answering the fire. The invaders are making desperate efforts in that region to pierce the Allies' front. In the fighting around the plateau of Craonne the struggle has been titanic. One superior officer esti-